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ered with the 12-inch telescope. But measures of such pairs have not been made with this instrument.

It would have been an easy matter to have increased the number of discoveries considerably by including pairs having distances somewhat greater than 5″. This, however, has not seemed desirable, and only a few such pairs have been measured, and the results for one only published. W. J. HUSSEY.

September 18, 1900.

ELLIPTIC ELEMENTS OF COMET 1896 V, GIACOBINI.

In November, 1896, I computed elements of the orbit of this comet from places corresponding to the dates 1896, September 8th, October 5th and 29th. The elements then obtained did not accurately represent the observed path of the comet during the latter part of its apparition. About a year ago I found the origin of the discrepancy in a slightly erroneous position of the comparison-star used for the last observation, and at that time computed the system of elements given below. These elements are based on normal places having the dates 1896, September 8th, October 29th, and 1897, January 4th. The interval included between the extreme dates is only four days less than the apparition period of the comet.

Epoch 1896 November 1.5 G. M. T.

M =	0°	39′	56″.5	
Ω =	193	28	47 .4	1896.0
i =	11	21	14 .7	1896.0
ω =	140	33	43 .4	1896.0
ϕ =	35	42	7 .6	

$\log e = 9.766094$

$\log a = 0.542898$

$\mu = 544''.0765$

Period = 6.52 years. W. J. HUSSEY.

PROPER MOTION OF OΣ *165*, *45 GEMINORUM*.

OTTO STRUVE discovered a faint companion of *45 Geminorum* about 1842, and first measured its position in 1847. Misled by erroneous observations made in 1877, he thought that the change in the relative positions of the two stars was due to orbital motion. This, however, is not the case. It results entirely from the proper motion of the principal star. This is clearly estab-